

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN MCNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
(6m25*) Church Street, Toronto.

F. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
Flour Dealers,
Toronto Street, (opposite the Post Office.)
They will either purchase Flour sent to this place, or will store and sell to others for a moderate commission.
Toronto, July 10th, 1854. 23-3m

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. 16-41

DR. J. HACKETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
NEWMARKET, C. W.
Residence, Newmarket to the Temperance Hotel.
February 6, 1853. 16-1

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely, Aurora, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 21, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
Newmarket.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE
CITY BANK MONTREAL,
HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS:
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
ARTHUR McMASTER, AGENT
Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853. 15-10

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer,
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

J. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c., Silver Ware made and repaired to order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 16-32

THOMAS PYNE, M.D.,
Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., &c.,
of Dublin Ireland.
Residence on the Hill, Newmarket.
May 6th, 1853.

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COURT HOUSE, OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb 17, 1854. 16-17

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c., Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 15-23

JOHN B. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23-15

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ELECTRIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 16-4

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favours, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th, 1854. 16-1

Millinery! Millinery!

JUST received a splendid and choice variety of
PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS of
CAPES, BONNETS, &c.
At the Millinery Establishment, adjoining the Post
Office, Church-st., Toronto.
ELLEN McGUIRE
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 16-13

POETRY.

For the New Era.
Rebuke not the Light-hearted.

Nay, don't rebuke that merry child,
I love her laugh, so free and wild—
I love her gleeful, joyous face—
Do not that lovely glow erase
Of this will surely place instead,
A broken spirit, gloom and dread.
A dread of thee thou hast controlled,
And changed her from true nature's mould.
She cannot be that quiet thing
That gently walks in leading string;
Her little heart is unobscured
Then don't rebuke that merry child.
There are times of thought when her brow
Wears not a joyous garb as now,
And her mind is only laboring,
And rich her gems that thoughts will spring.
Then don't rebuke that merry child,
A gay light heart is hers, just now.
Let her indulge her joyful mirth—
Oh! pain to sadness now give birth—
'Twill come soon enough when let her be
As good, as gay, as wild, as free.
As May-day zephyrs through the groves,
Or playful fawn on mountain roves—
Oh! fall too soon, cares will oppress her;
Then let her laugh, let her be free,
I love its light, its witchery.
I hate to see a youthful maid
Affect the woman, calm and staid.
A child should be a merry thing—
A woman, calm and self-possessing!

T. W. M. VICTOR.

LITERATURE.**The Three Damsels.**

"Come hither, my beautiful Jean, and my
fairer Lillias," said the venerable Countess of
Moray to her laughing, happy grand daughters—
"come hither, my children, and spend your
Hallowe'en with me. 'Tis true that I have
not prepared the charms of the night, nor am
I ready to join you in the incantations of the
season, but I have a tale may suit it well; and
you will not like it the less because the gray
head tells it you with her own lips the story
of her day; when her looks were as bright as
the berry, and her eyes as beaming as your
own."

"That, in truth, shall we not, noble grand-
ma," said the sparkling Lillias; "but yet
would I have the charm of Hallowe'en. Ah,
little canst thou dream how dear this night
is to the expecting maiden! Let us perform
the rites of the even, and to-morrow, grand-
ma, thy tale shall be my most attentive listener."

"Ah, true, Segs," said the Countess,
"this clinging to the wonderful, and seeking
to peep into eternity, but try not the
charm, my children, if you love me. Alas!
I think not of it without tears and sorrow
unspoken of till now; for the fate of a friend,
lost to my early youth, gushes into my bosom.
Sit, my children, and my story will repay you
for this loss of your time; me it will also
please to speak of the things gone by; folly
of these superstitions, I shall have more than
gained my purpose. Will my children listen?"
"What is there we can refuse you, noble grand-
ma!" said the lovely Jean, burying her looks
amid the snowy curls of the venerable Countess.
"Speak on, then; you have made us
listeners already—and hark! wind, and rain,
and snow—a goodly night for the tale. Tell
on, dear grandma; the fire is bright, the lamp
is clear, and we are seated gravely; our
thoughts composed to attention; now for thy
wondrous tale!"

"It was on this very eve, many years since,
my children," began the noble lady to her
auditors, "that three lovely daughters of a
noble house assembled together in a dreary
wood to try the charms of the night, which,
if successful, were to give to their earnest
sight the phantom form of the lover who was
afterwards to become the husband. Their
powerful curiosity had tilted their fear (for
they were as timid as beautiful) on their first
setting out on this expedition; but, on finding
themselves alone in the dark and melancholy
wood, some touches of cowardice and com-
punction assailed them together, and they
determined by a spontaneous holy beginning to
sanctify the purpose which had brought them
thither. They were too young to laugh at
this mock compact between God and the devil,
and, therefore, when Catherine, the eldest sis-
ter began, in an audible voice, to recite the
prayer against witchcraft, the others joined in
it most devoutly. Now, then, fortified against
evil, their courage rose with every additional
sentence; and when the soft voice of young
Agnes, the loveliest and youngest of the three,
steadily responded the 'Amen,' they were as
courageous as was necessary, and no longer
fearful of the power of the evil one. I know
not, my children, all the forms used upon this
occasion; but Catherine, after repeating cer-
tain words in a solemn voice, advanced before
her sisters, and quietly placed upon the ground
her offering to the shade she had invoked, as
by this conduct towards it she was to judge of
her future prospects. 'Tis a beautiful rose
tree she had chosen, and the flowers were full
and many; and the sisters were contemplating
from a little distance the richness of their hue,
when they were startled by the clashing of
arms, and the loud outcries of men in fierce
contention, breaking upon the stillness of the
night. 'For a moment they hesitated whether
to fly or remain concealed, when their doubts
were decided by the rapid approach of a stern
and stately Highland chief, who brandishing
his broad sword, swept on to the rose tree as
if he would annihilate from the earth its frail
and fragile beauty. Suddenly he paused; his
arm was no longer raised to destroy—the
weapon drooped gently down beside the tree,
and they saw his blue eye look mildly and
kindly on the flowers, as he bent down to
gather them, he filled from their sight in the
action. Catherine was by no means displeased

with her fortune; and the appearance of her
handsome bridegroom gave courage to the
other two to hasten the coming of theirs—
Marian, the second sister, removed the rose,
placed a lily bough in its stead, and then with
a beating heart and wandering eye, repeated
the charm. Again the silence was broken, for
the quick but steady stamp of a warrior's foot
struck upon the ear, and the shade of a noble
chivalry dismounted from his phantom steed,
advanced slowly, very slowly, towards the lily
his face was beautiful, but sad; beyond expres-
sion sad and they saw a tear fall upon his
cheek as he pressed it to his lips, and deposited
it gently in his bosom. He too had fol-
lowed a dream, when the beautiful Agnes ad-
vanced to perform her part in the witcheries of the
night. She trembled, but she would not
recede, and faintly repeating the charm, she
her white handkerchief on the branch of a distant
tree. This time there was no sound, no
dread and solemn silence slowly ushered in her
unexpected fate. From the wood came a
long and sable procession of horse and foot
following a coffin, and was steadily borne for-
wards them, many were the ghastly attempts
supporting the pall, and many were the sad-
dow mourners who followed. Agnes watched
with breathless attention the march of the
phantom dead; they advanced slowly and
steadily till they came under the tree, where
her white offering fluttered lightly in the air;
it was seen suspended a moment above them,
then dropped amidst the avalanche, and Agnes
beheld the pale fingers of the chief mourner
clutch at the offering as it fell.

"Days, weeks, months, passed away, and
still found Agnes drooping over her flighted
hopes, and expecting the death of which the
omens of the forest had assured her; but
still she died not, and was very surprised
month after month that she yet lived. She
now began to doubt the truth of the omens,
more especially as the Highlander, had not yet
married his sister, who was betrothed to, and
about to become the wife of a favorite of the
king, who had earnestly sought her hand—
Agnes thought she too might listen to a tale
of love; and such a one as was soon told her
by a noble lover, and of her sovereign's blood,
she listened too with pleasure. Walter was
now her all, and the union of the forest was
forgotten.

"The marriage of Catherine was appoint-
ed to take place at a country residence of her
allied husband, and Agnes, with her be-
trothed, was invited to be present. Marian,
too, was there, and no business could have
been more complete than that of the bridal
party; but a dark night set upon this brilliant
morning; ere they could reach the church,
which was to be the scene of their union, the
Highlanders had descended in force from their
mountains, and assailed the unarmed guests—
"The Camerons come!" cried the shrieking
militia, and flew in all directions from
their sight; the bridegroom immediately
fell in the combat; and the bride, as she
rushed to the side of her dying husband, was
clashed in the arms of the insolent chief, and
borne away to his bridal bed in the Highlands.
Marian escaped in the tumult, and Walter
preserved his adored by the effects of his de-
spairate valour, cutting with his sword a passage
through his foes, and encouraging the armed
men, who came to their assistance to drive the
invaders from their hold. They were success-
ful; and silence, though accompanied with
sorrow, again reigned in the halls of the young
and hapless bridegroom.

"But the greatest evil resulting from this
cruel invasion, was the sad effect it had upon
the mind of Agnes. Her belief in the omens of
the forest again returned; her confidence in her
prospects was shaken; and with the same
feeling that bids the giddy wretch throw him-
self at once from the precipice over which he
fears he shall fall, she determined to hasten
the destiny which she now firmly believed to
await her. Convinced, by the fate of her
sister, of the certainty of fulfilment of her own,
she resolved to spare her lover the anguish of
beholding her expire; and for this purpose,
suddenly broke off all connection with him,
and refused to admit him in her presence—
Walter's hope still struggled with his despair;
he made some earnest appeals to her tenderness,
her reason, and her gratitude. Agnes
was deaf to all; she believed herself to fall
an early victim to death, and that that bride-
groom would snatch her from an earthly one,
even at the altar's foot. Walter, heartbroken,
retired from his home, and joining the cavalier
army of the king, sought in the tumult of a
military life forgetfulness of the wounds of his
calmer days had given. In the intervals of
his visits to his family, Marian became inter-
ested in his welfare; she saw him frequently,
spoke to him of Agnes, soothed his suffering
by her compassion, and gratified his pride by
her admiration. He had no thought for any
other; and thought he loved not Marian; yet
she became his trusted friend; his confidante;
and, finally, his wife. It was her will not his;
and what woman ever failed in her determina-
tion over the mind of man? They wedded,
and were wretched. The heart of Walter
had not been interested, and the temper of
Marian was not such as to acquire its delicate
preference. She became jealous; irritable;
perverse; and soon taught her hapless husband
the difference between herself and the gentle
Agnes. Such a course could have had but
one determination; stretched at length on his
bed which was to be her last, she sought to
desire the attendance of her younger sister.
Agnes obeyed the mandate, but only arrived
in time to meet the funeral procession which
conducted the hapless Marian to her early
grave. The widower instantly recognized
from a distance, his young heart's love, and
rapidly flew to meet her; and as she shed tears
of unfeigned sorrow for his loss, he took the
white handkerchief she held, and tenderly dried
them away. 'O! at this moment, how deeply
Agnes sighed!—The light in this scene the
fulfilment of the omens, and wept to think she
had thus wasted years of the best years of her

life, and trilled with her lover's happiness and
joy. 'Ah! silly delusion! she exclaimed
in bitterness of heart, of what hast thou
not bereaved me! After the period of
mourning had expired, she gave her hand to
Walter, and endeavored in making his days
tranquil, to forget the felicity she had lost.
"But they pined, grandma dear," said
the beautiful Lillias, laughing; "what more
could the people have had?" "Youth, and
love, and its hopes, and all its bright and
glorious feelings," said the venerable Countess,
"they had all fled with time, and nothing but
their remembrance remained with Agnes and
her Walter, which made their lot more bitter.
He was at their wedding, past even manhood's
prime; she was no longer young; and though
not wretchedly yet they were not happy; and
it was only in their descendants they looked for
felicity. Agnes has found it truly, but for
Walter."

"Grandma, is it your tale you tell, and your
Grandson's I am certain, by the tears which
roll down your face," replied Lillias, "Ah!
I will wait Heaven's own good time for a
husband, and try these charms no more. Kiss
me, noble grandma; your Lillias will never
forget the tale of Hallowe'en." The bright
maiden threw herself into the arms of her
venerable ancestress, and at that moment it
was scarcely possible to decide, which was the
nobler object, the damsel in the glory of her
brilliant youth, or the Countess in the calm-
ness of majestic age.

AGRICULTURAL.**Barn Yards.**

Vegetables, like animals, cannot thrive or
subside without food; and upon the quality of
this depends the health and vigor of the vege-
table as well as of the animal. Both subsist
upon animal and vegetable matter, both may
be benefited by excess—both may be injured
by food not adapted to their habits, appetites,
or their digestive powers. A hog will receive
no injury, but great benefit from free access to
a heap of corn or wheat, where a horse or cow
will be apt to destroy themselves by excess.
The goat will thrive upon the boughs and bark
of trees, while the hog would starve. The
powerful, robust maize will repay, in the
increase of its grain, for a heavy dressing of
strong dung, for which the more delicate wheat
will require you with very little straw.
The potato feeds ravenously, and grows luxuri-
antly upon the coarsest litter, while many
of the more exotics will thrive only on food
upon which fermentation has exhausted its
powers. But here the apology stops; for
while the food of the one is consumed in a
sound, healthy, and generally solid state, the
food of the other before it becomes aliment,
must undergo the process of putrefaction or
decomposition, and be reduced to a liquid or
arid state.

The urine of the stock, which constitutes a
moiety of the manure of animals is all lost.
The slovenly and wasteful practice of feed-
ing in stacks in the fields, where the sole of
the grass is broken, the fodder wasted, and
the dung of little effect is still pursued. And
finally the little manure which does accumu-
late in the yards, is suffered to lie till it has
lost full half of its fertilizing properties, or
rotted the silks of the barn; when it is injudi-
ciously applied, or the barn moved to get clear
of the nuisance. Again, none but a slothful
farmer will permit the flocks of his neighbors
to rob his own of their food; yet he often
sees, but with feeble efforts to prevent it, his
plants smothered by pestiferous weeds and
plundered of the food which is essential to
their health and vigor. A weed consumes as
much as a useful plant. This is to be sure, is
the dark side of the picture, yet the original
may be found in every town, and in almost
every neighborhood.

Is it surprising that under such management
our arable grounds should grow poor, and re-
fuse to labor its accustomed reward? Can it
be considered strange that those who thus ne-
glect to feed their plants should feel this evil
of light purses as well as of light crops? Constant
draining of evaporation, without
returning anything would in time exhaust the
ocean of its waters. A constant cropping of
the soil without returning anything to it, will
in the manner exhaust it of its vegetable food
and gradually induce sterility. Neither sand,
clay, lime or magnesia, which are the element
of all soils, nor any combination of part or all
of them, is alone capable of producing healthy
plants. It is the animal and vegetable matter
accumulated upon its bosom or which ar-
deposits there, with the auxiliary aid of these
materials diffused in the atmosphere, that en-
ables the earth to teem with vegetable life and
yield its tributes to man and beast.

I will now suggest a cheap and practicable
mode of providing food for vegetables, com-
mon to the means of every farmer; of
ordinary enterprise; and that my suggestions
may not be deemed theoretical, I will add that
I practice what I preach.

The cattle yard should be located on the
south side of, and adjoined the barn. Sheds
substantial stone walls, or "close board" sheds
should be erected at least on the east and west
sides, to shelter the cattle from the cold winds
and storms; the size proportional to the stock
kept in it. Excavate the centre in a con-
cave form, placing the earth removed upon
the edges or lowest sides, the borders ten or
twelve feet broad, of a horizontal level, to
lead the stock upon, and from two to five feet
higher than the centre. This may be done
with a plough and scraper, or shovel and hand-
barrow, after the ground is broken up with
the plough. I used the former and was em-
ployed a day and a half, with two hands and a
team, in filling two to my mind. When the
soil is not sufficiently compact to hold water
the bottom should be bedded with six or eight
inches of clay well tamped down, and covered
with gravel or sand. This last labour is sel-
dom required except where the ground is very
porous. My yard was constructed on a small

beam, resting on a clay myloil. Here should
be annually deposited as they can be con-
veniently collected, the weeds, coarse grass and
brakes of the farm; and also the pumpkin vines
and potato tops. The quality of these upon a
farm is very great, and are collected and
brought to the yard with little trouble by teams
returning from the fields. And here also
should be fed out or stored as litter, the hay,
stalks and husks of Indian corn, pea and bean
harrow, and the straw of grain not wanted in
stables. To still further augment the mass,
leached ashes and swamp earth may be added
to advantage. These materials will absorb the
liquid of the yard, and becoming incorporated
with the excrementitious matter, double or tre-
ble the ordinary quantity of manure. During
the continuance of frosts the excavation
gives no inconvenience, and when the
weather is soft the borders afford ample room
for the cattle. In this way the urine is saved
and the waste incident to rains, &c., prevented.
The cattle should be kept constantly yarded
in winter, except when let out to water, and
the yard should frequently be replenished with dry
litter. Upon this plan from ten to twelve
loads of unfertilized manure may be obtained
every spring for each animal; and if the stable
manure is spread over the yard, the quality
of the dung will be improved and the quality
proportionately increased. Any excess of
liquid that may remain after the dung is re-
moved in the spring can be profitably applied to
grass, grain or garden crops. It is used exten-
sively in Flanders and in other parts of Eu-
rope.—Burl.

DEFERRED NEWS.**Ministers, Defeated.**

The damage to the wires was repaired
yesterday evening, and we were informed by
telegram of the election of Mr. Sicotte to the
speakership, by a vote of seventy-five to
forty-one! Our telegraphic despatch says,
that at the Ministerial caucus for the speaker-
ship, there were sixty eight members present
including liberals of various degrees. They
proceeded to vote for a nominee, and the
following was the result of the first division:

Cartier,	34
Lemieux,	13
Macdonald,	16
Scattering,	5

Sixteen members voted for Mr. Macdonald,
the candidates to whom the Ministry are
most determinedly opposed; thirty-four voted
for the nominees friendly to the Cabinet—
Messrs. Cartier and Lemieux. The figures
indicate the weakness of Ministers. On the
second vote, the following was the result:

Cartier,	38
Macdonald,	16

Mr. Cartier, in consequence, was chosen
as the Ministerial nominee.

The opposition caucus varied between
Messrs. Sicotte and Macdonald; both of whose
names had been brought before the country,
both determinedly opposed to the Adminis-
tration, and both well-fitted for the post.
In consequence, it was determined that both gen-
tlemen should be nominated.

When the House met, the nomination of
Mr. Cartier was proposed by Mr. Spence
of North Westworth, and seconded by M.
Lemieux; Mr. Dorin moved Mr. Sicotte, and
was seconded by Mr. Hartman; and, finally,
Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald was proposed
by Mr. Scatcherd, seconded by Mr. Mathe-
son. The position of these members is sig-
nificant. Mr. Spence appears to have gone
over to Ministers; Messrs. Hartman, Scatch-
erd and Matheson, to be following out the in-
dependent course for which they were elected.

The name of Mr. Cartier was first sub-
mitted to the vote and the result was a decided
defeat for Ministers:

Nays,	61
Yeas,	59

Majority against the Ministry, 2.

The chopfallen looks of the Cabinet offi-
cials at this termination of their schemes and
labours may be better imagined than described.
Though the majority was small it was sufficient.
Altogether, 120 members were present, a
large proportion, we believe than ever was in
attendance at the same period of any previous
session. Ministers knew their danger, al-
though probably not the whole of it, and
strained every nerve to have their friends upon
the scene of action. They issued circulars
and personally solicited an early attendance.
They assembled their men twice in caucus and
worked them up as near to the right point as
they could. They nominated their speaker
through their organ, praised his qualifications
and abused his opponents. All their great
efforts resulted in a minority of two—all their
bribery, false returns, and illegal polling could
only procure them 59 votes in the house of
130 members.

After Mr. Cartier had been set aside, Mr.
Sicotte's name was brought forward, and the
vote was called. The result was his election
by a majority of seventy-five to forty-one;
Ministers, in order to take their beating with
the best grace, and put a good face upon it,
voted for him, with some of their followers.
The Cabinet might have had a slight pre-
ference, also, for Mr. Sicotte over Mr. Mac-
donald. The latter gave so marble a rebuke
to Lord Elgin last season, that his Excellency
would have been disagreeably situated, if he
had been compelled to come in contact with
him again. So far as the opposition is con-
cerned, Mr. Sicotte's election is quite a satis-
factory as would have been that of Mr. Mac-
donald, and to the Ministry, in a political point
of view, the former must have been as disas-
trous as the latter. Mr. Sicotte was the mover
of the resolution last session which forced
them to dissolve or resign, he refused to join
their government; he has earnestly opposed their
injust policies, and other measures, and has been
named as a member of the ministry likely to
succeed them.—Globe.

MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
The Administration, as now formed, con-
sists of the following members:

President of the Council—Sir Allan Nap-
rior MacNab.
Inspector General—Hon. William Gale.
Attorney General West—Hon. John A.
Macdonald.
Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon.
Mr. Morin.
Attorney General East—Hon. Mr. Drum-
mond.
Postmaster General—Hon. R. Spence.
President of the Legislative Council—
Hon. John Ross.
Commissioner of Public Works—Hon.
Mr. Chabot.
Receiver General—Hon. Mr. Taché.
Provincial Secretary—Hon. Mr. Chouveau.
Solicitor General West—Henry Smith.
Solicitor General East—Dumbar Ross.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—A few days ago a
worthy magistrate of Ernestown had oc-
casion to send for a physician for one of his
family who was taken suddenly ill. The
Galenical homo came post haste, and the
patient was soon relieved.—Our modern
Justinian, being a jovial soul, and by no
means a dry one, produced the bottle, and
the worthies sat down to a tete-a-tete, and a
drink-a-drink. Having liberally sacrificed
to the jolly god, the medico rose to depart.
"What's your bill, Doctor?" asked the
Squire. "Five dollars," was the reply.—
"Well, sir, I shall only give you four, as I
fine you five shillings for getting drunk."—
"Thank you, Squire," replied the Doctor,
"you have treated me well and served me
right."—Whig.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a young
woman was discovered yesterday morning at
an early hour, floating on the surface of the
river Don, by a laboring man who happened to
be walking along the banks. The remains
seemed to be those of a fine young girl of
nineteen years of age, and it is supposed by
several who saw the body, that the unfortunate
young woman had committed suicide. The
deceased when found, wore a black shawl,
with lace edge, a purple petticoat, but no shoes,
bonnet, or dress. Coroner Duggan subse-
quently held an inquest upon the remains, and a
formal verdict was returned.—Leader.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Richmond Hill cor-
respondent, writes under date of yesterday:
—"A man named Jonathan Rose, of Ox-
bridge, came to an untimely death this morn-
ing, on this street, between the villages of
Richmond Hill & Thornhill; the particulars
of which, as near as I can learn, are as fol-
lows. He was driving a team laden with
furniture, in company with another team
with similar freight, on their way for Kline-
burg, when he fell from the wagon and the
wheel ran over his head, which is supposed
to have caused his death. Mr. A. C. Law-
rence despatched a messenger immediately
for medical aid, but it was of no avail; Dr.
Langstaff lost no time in hastening to the spot,
only to witness the unfortunate man breathe
his last. The body of the deceased was im-
mediately sent back to Oxbridge, where his
wife and three children are at present resid-
ing. There was no inquest held upon the
body. How is this?"—Leader.

By letter lately received from Constanti-
nople, intelligence has been communicated of
the death, at the Turkish capital, of Mr. Wm.
Hale, the inventor of the rocket without a
tail or a stick. Mr. Hale's name will be
known to many, owing to his connection with
the seizure by the English Government some
time ago of a large quantity of rockets of his
manufacture, at Rotherhithe, on the supposi-
tion or information that the were made for the
refugees living under the protection of Great
Britain.—Globe.

A young man named Patrick Beham, in
the employment of Mr. McClintock, shoe-
maker, of Bradford, came near losing his
life on Monday last by the bursting of a
fowling piece, while out shooting pigeons in
the vicinity of the village. The breach of
the gun was blown out and struck him on
the temple, cutting a deep gash along the
side of the head. The lower part of the
barrel and stock were completely shattered,
Dr. Allen sewed up the gash, and he is now
recovering.—Bradford Chronicle.

Further Items by the Niagara.

The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th.
The whole corps of occupation will have
passed the frontier by the 23d.
Two brigades have marched from Herman-
stadt and others from Constanta.

Bucharest, Kragon, and Lesser Wallachia,
will be occupied.
The advanced guard reached Bucharest, the
5th September.

The brigades of the army of Count Cernia,
are prepared for a similar movement into Mo-
davia.

Count Caproni is commander in chief of
the army of occupation.

There is up truth in the report that the Rus-
sians refused to retire from the Principality,
and that Prince Gortschakoff had communi-
cated the determination to the Austrian Cabinet.

The French Minister of War has applied to
the Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul, to act
as nurses in the hospitals of the armies in
Turkey.

Varna dates of the 20th state that the allied
fleets have not weighed anchor.

Napoleon arrived at Paris on the 22nd but
was to return in a few days after the transac-
tion of important business.
No news of importance from France.

New York, September 12.

LOCAL MATTER.

J. HARTMAN, Esq., M. P., will please except our thanks for parliamentary papers and documents sent this office.

A CONUNDRUM.—What paper may be looked upon as the organ of the present Coalition? Answer as soon as the question is decided.

By reference to our Advertising column it will be seen that the time of running the trains on the Northern Railroad has been changed.

PROVINCIAL FAIR.—The Provincial Fair commences on Tuesday next, the 26th inst., and continues the three following days, in the Town of London C. W. We understand the cars and steamboats are to carry passengers at half the usual fare.

The North York Branch Agricultural Society Show will be held in Newmarket, on the 18th of October next. Bills giving a list of the prizes to be awarded may be had at either of the Hotels in the place, or at this office.

We direct attention to the new Advertisements of Mr. Leishman and Mr. CHARLESWORTH—both of Toronto. These two establishments are both well known in the country, for cheapness and durable articles.

Persons desirous to avail themselves of the offer of the Great Western Railroad Company, to convey articles to the London Exhibition free of charge, must obtain certificates from the Secretary of their County Agricultural Society.

Report says the Trustees of School Section No. 1, have guaranteed a bonus of \$15 to the builder of the New School House on Prospect Street, provided he will finish it this month. Since hearing the above rumor we have made enquiry concerning the matter and find that it is not the case.

Many people on the mail line of Road between Newmarket and Stouffville, thence to Uxbridge, are complaining because Government will not establish a daily mail. We are not sure whether it would pay at present; but eventually it would yield a handsome profit.

COMMENDATION.

At a meeting of the Reform Central Vigilance Committee for North York held at Newmarket, on Wednesday evening last the 20th inst., the following commendable resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That this Committee view with pleasure and satisfaction the independent course Mr. HARTMAN, our Representative in Parliament has thus far pursued; and feelingly hope he will still endeavor to carry out the views he has himself already expressed in the House, viz. to support measures and not men.

The above resolution was adopted by Representatives from all the Townships of this Riding except Georgina, and may be fairly taken as the decided expression of the electors of North York.

General Summary.

The Owen Sound Times says that within 12 miles of Sydenham, the wolves have been making fearful havoc among the sheep; and also states that the bears are more numerous than usual.

The Globe understands that the late Post Master General has intimated to his political friends that he has no intention of offering for South Oxford. Unless he can be a ruling ruin, a seat in the Lower House he values of no importance to him.

The member for North West having accepted the office of Post Master General, must again return to his constituency for re-election. Report says he will be opposed by Mr. DAVENPORT, with every chance of success. We hope so.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854.
We learn that Wheat was selling yesterday at 6s 9d a bushel—the last quotation being the highest paid. Flour commencing 3s 3d 3/4—bushel—but not much offered. Barley 3s 3d 3/4. Oats 2s 6d 3/4. Peas 3s 4d 3/4. Hay 10s per ton. Butter 10s 1/2. Potatoes 3s 3d 3/4. Ducks per pair 2s 6d 3/4. Potatoes 3s 3d 3/4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Store
BY IMPROVING AN OLD ONE!!

Millinery, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
1854, FOR THE FALL 1854,
Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, grateful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally that he has completed an extensive addition to his Store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the City. His Stock this Fall will be very large, supplied with all that is new and likely to meet the tastes of his customers. He flatters himself from the success he has had since his commencement in business, that he is now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the public are, and he pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of a great variety of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Goods, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirts, Ties, Prints, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Mosaic Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Carpets, Counterpanes, Quilted Window Hangings, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of **Staple Goods**.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

Business Motions—A humble experience is better than a slow shilling!! "A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush." Honesty is the best policy—consequently **NO SECOND PRICE**.

A fair and impartial examination of his Stock—the qualities and his prices—is respectfully solicited.

J. CHARLESWORTH,
The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto,
Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854. 20-1/2

Strayed Sheep!
FOUR Sheep having strayed on the Farm of the undersigned, notice is given for their removal—expenses and charges being paid, or the same will be sold.

Wm. H. BEESFORD,
Whitchurch, September 21st, 1854. 3w33

STOLEN OR STRAYED.
FROM Newmarket, on Friday night, September 15th instant, One BAY HORSE, eight years old, black-spung; and One DARK HORSE, with a core neck, and one white hind foot. Any person that will take them back or give information so that they can be got, will be suitably rewarded by

EDWARD KERMOTT,
Newmarket, Sept. 19, 1854. 433

Clothing and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his customers (the laborers of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his **NEW GOODS**, consisting of:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment, which for variety, style, and abundance of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Ready-made Clothing, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Trouserings—together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere. He has also on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing.
Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, White, Navy, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silvestria, Siberian, Sateen, Canada, Whitley, Etoile, and other Cloths.

Frock, Dress, Tail, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth, Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitley, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silvestria, Siberian, Sateen, Canada, Whitley, Etoile, Cassimere, Doeklin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests—Of all the above materials; also in satin, plush velvet, silk, molar antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers—Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeklin, Tweed, Corduroy, Mole-skin, Canada Tweeds, Etoile, Sateen, and other fashionable materials.

Boys' Coats—All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Vests and Boys' Trousers.

Also a decidedly cheap lot of DRY GOODS, Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.

100 pieces Prints (yard wide),	5d. per yd., worth 7d.
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),	6d. " " 9d.
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),	6d. " " 9d.
100 pieces Prints (yd. wide),	10d. " " 10d.
100 pieces Prints (yd. wide),	9d. " " 11d.
100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 5/4d.	" " 7 1/2d.
500 pieces Bonnet Ribbons 7 1/2d.	" " 10 1/2d.
50 pieces Muslin de Lanc.	(yard wide) 9d. " 1s 1d.
100 pieces Factory Cotton, 3/4d.	" " 4d.
500 do do do 5 1/2d.	" " 6 1/2d.
100 do White do 4d.	" " 5d.
100 do do do 5 1/2d.	" " 7 1/2d.
100 do do do 7 1/2d.	" " 10d.
100 do do do 8 1/2d.	" " 11d.
500 Luddell Cotton Yarn.	4s 6d.
100 Filled Shawls.	from 15s 6d.
500 Scarf Shawls.	11s 3d.
300 pairs Blankets.	11s 3d.

All Wool Plain Mortaroes, Colours, Orleans and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for mourning; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves, Hosiery, Lace, Edgings, Collars, Stickers, Neck Ties, Veils, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bagging and Brown Linens, and all other descriptions of Dry Goods. **NO SECOND PRICE.**

JAMES LEISHMAN,
(Late Burgess & Leishman),
Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Old Court House, Toronto.

M. LEISHMAN & CO.,
Dundas St., London, C. W.
Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854. 33m6

Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad.

And Lake Simcoe Steamer.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 26th inst., and continuing until further notice, the trains on this Road will time as follows:

Leave Foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily, [Sundays excepted] at 8.30 a. m., arrive at Barrie, 11.30 a. m. Do, do, do, Do, 6.10 p. m. Leave Barrie Station daily, [Sundays excepted] at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Toronto, 9.45 a. m. Do, do, do, Do, 5.35 p. m. Both Trains stop at all Regular Stations and at Flag Stations, on signal.

Will call both ways, weather permitting, at JACKSON'S POINT, BEAVER, HOGUE'S WHARF, and ABERNETHY.

Except on Friday, when the will run direct to Orillia, [touching only at Hodge's Wharf], with passengers for the Steamer *Katoloh*.

A. BRUNEL,
Superintendent.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 1f-33

WHOLESALE

Comb and Fancy Goods Store,
SMALL WARES, PERFUMERY, TRIMMINGS, &c.

Paper Hanging Depot.
30,000 Pieces English Paper, just received, cheaper than any before imported into this Province.

Wooden Ware.
Brooms, Pails, Washboards, Cloths Pins, &c., &c.
JOHN HOLLAND & CO.,
47, King Street East, Toronto.

NEW STORE,

Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street, NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber will open, at the above New Establishment, on Tuesday, the 19th September, a lot, which he will offer to the Public an assortment of Goods of the very latest importation, and of a style and quality which will not fail to please; embracing a complete Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Furs, &c.; Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Groceries, Hardware, Paint and Machine Oils, Paint in all colours, Putty, Glass, Patent Medicines, Mole-skin and Vaseline.

The subscriber would respectfully invite the Public to call and inspect his stock, as it has all been purchased on the most advantageous terms, he feels confident that he can compete with any in the trade.

E. HUGHES,
Newmarket, Sept. 14, 1854. 32-1/2

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber will furnish Bags and take any quantity of merchantable Wheat at Aurora R. R. Station, at Current Rates, (deducting Freight and Cartage at Toronto).

CHAS. DOAN,
Aurora, Sept. 12, 1854. 32m3

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that his

Stock of Goods

is now very complete, which, of itself, variety and style, will be found equal to any North of Toronto, and supplies the attention of intending purchasers, feeling confident that the quantity and quality of the Goods and the prices of the same, is a continuation of the liberal support which has heretofore been extended to him.

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 12-1/2

ROCHESTER TOOLS!

JUST received by the subscriber, a large and well selected assortment of these celebrated Tools, from the manufacture of D. R. Barton, together with cast steel Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Bevels, Shovels, Grain Cradles, Ricks and Hay Forks, which, as usual, will be disposed of at astonishingly low prices.

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 12-1/2

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his old customers—the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country—that he has removed his old premises, to that large and commodious Building lately occupied by Messrs. Montgomery & Co., and next door to the North American Hotel; where he intends keeping constantly on hand a choice stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, and a general assortment of everything required, and usually kept by the trade.

ROBT. KIRKPATRICK,
Newmarket, May 13, 1854. 15-1/2

JUST RECEIVED,

A choice assortment of Gilt Window-Cornices, and Curtain Bands, Window-shades, Book Paper, and Fire-board Prints. American Brooms and Brooms, Straw, Fancy and Tuscan Bonnets, artificial Flowers, Parasols, Ribbons, Silk Caps, and Mantillas.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, Swede Muslins, Carpetings, Door Mats, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
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Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 12-1/2

FOR SALE.

BEETED and Raw Lined Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White and Red Lead, Dye Stuffs, Gilt Plaster, Water Lime, Mill, Sulphur, and Ice Cut Saws.

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 12-1/2

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for Sale at Toronto prices, the National School Books.

At the New Era Office.
Newmarket, Aug. 1st, 1854.

BLACKSMITHING!

ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of NEWMARKET, and the surrounding country, that he has

COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bell, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

ALLAN WHITE,
Newmarket, May 25, 1854. 1f-15

NOTICE.

ALL persons in search of brilliant, durable, and a light shade of whatever style, shape, or colour, should call at the

Manufacturing Depot, 85, King Street, Toronto, (LATE OF THE FLOATING HAT).

They will there find the largest and best assorted stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., to be found in Upper Canada; Hats of every variety, made to order, and fitted with really elegant and graceful Hairs.

N. H. The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand.
T. MCCROSSON & CO.
Toronto, June 22, 1854. 20-1/2

WOOL! WOOL!!

CASH paid for WOOL, by

CHARLES SIBBALD,
Newmarket, June 15, 1854. 12-1/2

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A FIRST CLASS TEACHER, having considerable experience in the profession, wishes to engage a School affording good employ in the sphere of education. Trustees desirous of engaging the services of a well qualified Teacher, can apply, at salary, which must be liberal where business is to be performed or education appreciated. Any further particulars will be fully attended to.

Address pre-paid.
G. P. LANON, School Teacher,
Aurora Post Office, near Toronto.
Aurora, August 3, 1854. 26w6

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Sarr & McMillan are requested to take notice that all sums remaining unpaid on the first day of December next, will be handed over to the proper Authorities for collection.

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Newmarket Sept. 5th. 31m3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office, September 1st, 1854.

Arncliffe, Mr.	Milburn, S J
Brown, Hugh	McPheasant, Christina
Davis, Eliza A	Opittie, Charles
Doan, Lydia	Phillips, E S E
Doan, Lydia	Pitts, Mr
Dunkin, R	Roberts, William
Edwards, Philip	Shaw, Esche
Garnet, J F	Sweetapple, B
Irwin, E H G	Sheron, John
Knight, George	Wm. ROE, Postmaster.

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Edwards, Philip	Shaw, Esche
Garnet, J F	Sweetapple, B
Irwin, E H G	Sheron, John
Knight, George	Wm. ROE, Postmaster.

AZORE'S TURNED OIL.



THE GREAT TURKISH REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

And for Invigorating and Beautifying the Hair.

The only certain Remedy for Baldness, and for preventing and stopping the falling out of the hair.

A Tonic, Article, for Beautifying and keeping the Hair Soft, Glossy, and in a healthy Condition, is unequalled. Its positive qualities are as follows:

1st. It keeps the head from standing, strengthens the hair, and gives it a healthy and glossy appearance, and prevents the hair changing colour or getting gray.

2nd. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its own night.

3rd. This Balm is made from the original receipt, procured from the original Turkish Balm (physician) of Constantinople, where it is annually used.

The Turks have always been celebrated for their wonderful skill in compounding the richest perfumes and all other toilet articles. In Turkey the aromatic herbs, &c., of which this Balm is composed, are almost universally known and used for the hair.

It is a cure of baldness or thin head of hair, and is the best of its kind in the world. We wish but one trial to be made of it, and it will be able to convince you of its virtue than all the advertisements that can be published; and that all will be able

